

The Scranton Tribune

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LAWYER RICHARD, Editor.
O. E. BYABEL, Business Manager.

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always
glad to print short letters from its readers
but it is not its policy, but its rule is that these
must be signed, for publication, by the writer's
real name; and the condition precedent to ac-
ceptance is that all contributions shall be sub-
mitted to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

Those who were playing the miners' strike for political gain simply under-
rated the common sense of the men
who toil in the bowels of the earth.

The Result Locally.

THREE IS room for substantial gratification over most of the local results. The defeat of Beck will be regretted. He deserved a better fate. The failure of Watson to land the judgeship will be deplored on political grounds by those Republicans who believe in going for everything in sight, and on personal grounds by numerous friends. The loss of the sheriff's office is unfortunate since it puts food and fodder into the depleted commissary of the opposition.

But the success of the national, state, legislative, congressional and bulk of the county ticket goes far to supply consolation. The strike introduced numerous elements of uncertainty and opened the opportunity for Democratic appeal to discontent. Then, too, the pitiful speech of Spencer, who, fairly beaten in open primaries of his own and his following's choosing, played the peevish child role in presidential year in attempted sacrifice of paramount party interests, gave incentive if not much substantial aid to the opposition. These factors together made the fight difficult. A fair appraisal of the circumstances must result in the conviction that the outcome is even better than might reasonably have been expected.

It shows that the people are intelligent and substantial in their judgments. It shows that they have well developed powers of discernment.

No candidate on the Republican ticket has better reason to feel proud of Tuesday's result than P. A. Phillips, representative-elect from the Fourth district. The vote which he received was one of the finest compliments ever paid to any candidate for office in Lackawanna county, and what is more, it was thoroughly deserved.

Quay.

NOTWITHSTANDING the diversity of opinion supposed and by newspaper report evidently believed to be prevalent concerning the methods and personality of M. S. Quay, we doubt if there are many men in Pennsylvania familiar with political conditions and necessities and sufficiently acquainted with public affairs to distinguish between legitimate criticism and mendacious abuse, who do not heartily rejoice that the conspiracy of defamation which has in late years hotly pursued Colonel Quay, is now baffled.

From the returns of Tuesday's election, it is clear that there will be a majority in the next legislature of organization, or regular, Republicans, amply sufficient on joint ballot to return Colonel Quay to the United States senate. The attempt of his enemies, whose inspiration comes chiefly from two or three political whited sepulchres with personal grudges to vent, to interrupt this programme by codicilence with the Democrats, has not only failed dismally in its immediate purpose, but it has also been attended by incidental exhibitions of malevolence and venom which have gone far to rehabilitate the Beaver chieftain in public sympathy and esteem. Continual harping on one string has offended the public ear.

It is to be hoped that in our state politics a younger and cleaner type of leadership, like that of Roosevelt in New York state, may soon come into command of the situation; a leadership responsive to the uplift of modern conditions and inspirations and not wearied and worn in a lifetime's strife over quarrels of spoliation. Conditions are clearly shaping to this end, when the party will gladly forget its hot factional contentions and take its due place in the counsels of forward-looking statesmanship. The reign of the dynasty in Pennsylvania is closing. With its conclusion will come fresher air and higher purpose. But the avenues to these desirable consummations do not lead through conspiracy, corruption and syndicated malediction. Against the men and methods now foremost in the attack Quay and Quayism are invulnerable.

It is proper to say in behalf of Mr. Conry that he made a gallant fight. With a better cause he might have won.

Looking Forward.

PRESIDENT PRITCHETT of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology predicts that the population of the United States in 1910 will be 94,673,900; in 1930, 136,887,000; in 1950, 159,740,000. In the year 2000, it is predicted, the population will reach 385,860,000. At the end of another century it will reach 1,112,876,000. Professor Pritchett continues:

"How great a change in the conditions of living this growth of population would imply, perhaps, impossible for us to realize. Great Britain, at present one of the most densely populated countries of the globe, contains about 300 inhabitants to the square mile. Should the present law of growth continue until 2000, the United States would contain over 11,000 per-

sons to each square mile of surface. . . . As a consequence of this, it would seem that life in the future must be subject to a constantly increasing stress, which will bring to the attention of individuals and of nations economic questions which at our time seem very remote."

There is no doubt that practices of economy are bound to increase in this country. The prodigal and profligate waste of natural resources common to pioneer times has already undergone material check, but the room for improvement, especially in the direction of utilizing resources and forces formerly ignored is capacious. To this problem applied science is devoting successfully its best energies.

One lesson taught by the Pennsylvania returns is that the people are getting sick of factionalism and want to see genuine Republicanism once more in the ascendant.

Roosevelt.

NEXT TO William McKinley, the man who looms up large by reason of the recent campaign though more especially by virtue of his own intrinsic worth, is Colonel, Governor and Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt.

He bore the brunt of the Republican forensic fight, and the returns show that wherever he went he made votes. This is equivalent to saying that wherever he went he made friends—friends who will not forget him. It is not true that he said better things in a better way than the other Republican speakers. He is not an orator or a spell-blinder. But upon each community that he visited he left the impress of absolute honesty and intense conviction; the people saw in him a clean man, a brave man, a man whose deeds square with his professions.

The envoys he inspired, the attacks he elicited, the abuse he drew forth, all added to the dimensions of his hold upon decent people. To Croker he was a wild man, but the wild man clapped Tammany's claws and is more genuinely feared by the vampire fraternity than any other American. He goes to his new post with a commission such as no vice president ever had and his record is proof that he will deserve and justify it.

His is a personality that cannot be kept down.

The verdict of the nation is another triumph of the silent majority over the howling minority.

About The Tribune.

ON SATURDAY morning last The Tribune printed its prediction of the electoral vote, showing 289 for McKinley against 158 for Bryan. A Republican majority of twenty in congress was predicted. Compare predictions and results.

In the handling of election news, The Tribune again established a record. At 11:35 on Tuesday night it issued an extra more complete than most of the mail editions of the New York and Philadelphia papers sold in Scranton. The only substantial error in this edition was the placing of Kentucky in the McKinley column.

The early return, and in fact all returns received Tuesday evening and early Wednesday morning, warranted this disposition, but it appears now that the Democrats, by aid of the outrageous Goebel law, have consummated their threat to steal the state. That the majority vote was for McKinley is undoubted. The 6:30 extra issued yesterday morning, with returns from 112 of the 150 county districts and thorough grouping of news from state and nation, was by all odds the most comprehensive edition of a daily newspaper ever issued in Northeastern Pennsylvania. It was so well put together that the Times reproduced it in its entirety yesterday afternoon, having scarcely anything to add to it.

By virtue of the exclusive service of the Associated Press, which on this occasion clearly vindicated every claim of superiority which we have made for it, The Tribune was enabled to present in its regular and special editions not only all the general election news, but also a page of state returns, covering every county and every feature of state political news interest. The comparison in this respect made with the Laffan news bureau, which supplies our morning contemporary, was most noticeable.

Upon the theory that there are enough readers of intelligence in Northeastern Pennsylvania to appreciate and support by their patronage this generous policy of news collection, The Tribune intends during the coming four years of increasing Republican prosperity, with their multiplying problems and developments of vital news interest, to largely widen its lines of enterprise and expenditure.

The Democracy had almost everything but votes.

Failure of the Trust Cry.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

BANKRUPT on every other issue, the Democratic party set out in the last two weeks of the campaign, for political reasons, to fire the envy which exists in a part of every community and smolders at the base of all society. Unsuccessful in argument, from Mr. Bryan and Senator Jones down, the Democratic leaders and newspapers together began an attack on the accumulation and acquisition of property as such.

This is what the cry of "trusts" amounts to, and it is all it amounts to.

To these various corporations today stand for the work of organized capital. The United States bank had half a century ago and the national banks in recent years. The big railroad consolidations of 1870 to 1890 held that power share in precipitating the railroad riots of 1877. The "land mortgage shark" was holding this place of "blood-sucker" and "vampire" five to fifteen years ago. Now that Western lands are developed by this "vampire" capital and the mortgage paid off,

this particular "blood-sucker" is retained. "Protected industries" were once attacked on this basis, not because the Democratic party liked free trade more, but because its leaders needed something with which to appeal to the passions of the poor, the ignorant and the unsuccessful—many of them all these things because they were also the idle and the wasteful.

"Trusts" fill this place now. They were dragged up and down in Mr. Bryan's speeches and Mr. Jones' claims and the speeches and newspapers of lesser men because they offered, just as all these other things did before, the text and pretext for an appeal to whatever share of the great mass is ignorant, envious and tempted to malice and revenge. These "trusts" have their evil. They call for regulation. Laws are needed to require publicity in all their operations and prevent their managers from cheating their customers or their stockholders. The Republican party has passed the only efficient remedy, a constitutional amendment, against which every Democrat voted. It has passed the only federal law against trusts. It has broken up a great railroad trust in the Missouri Traffic association.

But it is not because of the lack and shortcomings of trusts that Democratic candidates, speakers and papers attack them. It is the last attempt to array the poor against the rich, labor against capital, those who have nothing against those who have something, the lawless against the law-abiding, the envious against the prosperous.

In 1892 this game succeeded and the country has not forgotten the result.

"Protected industries" and "robber barons" were the cry before the election and soughouses were opened and hunger stalked through the land after it.

The success of this wicked and traitorous appeal to the worst passions of men is no longer possible. The American people has had its experience, and in this country each year sees the number with savings and property increase. Savings bank depositors alone have increased in four years twice as fast as population. The number of land owners and policy holders, members of building associations and shareholders grows daily.

American prosperity has brought thirteenth savings and property to the million, and this is so manifest that the base attempt to arouse envy and jealousy by shouting "trusts" utterly failed.

The envoys he inspired, the attacks he elicited, the abuse he drew forth, all added to the dimensions of his hold upon decent people. To Croker he was a wild man, but the wild man clapped Tammany's claws and is more genuinely feared by the vampire fraternity than any other American. He goes to his new post with a commission such as no vice president ever had and his record is proof that he will deserve and justify it.

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To these various corporations today stand for the work of organized capital. The United States bank had half a century ago and the national banks in recent years.

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they who regard their votes as a commodity to be sold for a money consideration will be deprived of the right of voting. No one can say that they are worthy of citizenship, for they are the sensual and low-minded scum who sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. The poor man, who is a man of value, is a valuable individual, and deserves to be called to the highest bidder. While in national politics it must be admitted that it is a potent factor in determining the issue of things, any one who takes the trouble to observe will soon learn that in every locality there are large numbers who are ignorant, valueless individuals who are communities to be sold to the highest bidder. At the same time we find that there are many who are above selling themselves for money and have convictions that determine the use they make of their votes and their personal influence at the polls. Were it not for the latter class of people, the Republicans would not be successful. It has been unfortunate for Mr. Bryan that his immense accumulations of strength have not followed the lines of least resistance. Less than 30,000 more votes, probably distributed would have elected him in 1896. He has probably gained ten thousand, 30,000 votes but for the most part they have not been in the hands where the adverse majorities were collected. They are the people who are called the "Mormons," who were an adverse majority of 173,295 to overcome; in New York, where there was one of 208,409, and in Illinois, where there was one of 142,498. In foot ball phrase, they have bucked the center instead of running around the ends and the center has been too strong. The center has been too strong, and the end zones have been too weak. Mr. Bryan has been elected by such a majority as no president since Grant has ever had. If the two extraneous issues of free silver and the abandonment of the Philippines had not been needlessly dragged into the campaign.

The End of Bryanism.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

William J. Bryan may continue to rant upon the platform, but he will never again fill the pulpit or the newspaper columns.

He has been a powerful speaker, but he has not been a good debater. He has not been a good orator, but he has not been a good writer. He has not been a good teacher, but he has not been a good student. He has not been a good legislator, but he has not been a good administrator. He has not been a good soldier, but he has not been a good sailor. He has not been a good statesman, but he has not been a good diplomat. He has not been a good lawyer, but he has not been a good judge. He has not been a good teacher, but he has not been a good student. He has not been a good legislator, but he has not been a good administrator. He has not been a good soldier, but he has not been a good sailor. He has not been a good statesman, but he has not been a good diplomat. He has not been a good lawyer, but he has not been a good judge. He has not been a good teacher, but he has not been a good student. He has not been a good legislator, but he has not been a good administrator. 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